

Claims

1. Spectacle lens (2) with an object-sided front face (20) and an eye-sided rear face (10), wherein at least the rear face (10) comprises
 - a viewing region (12) that contributes to the optical effect of the spectacle lens (2), and
 - a carrier rim region (11), which surrounds at least partially the viewing region (12) and which does not significantly contribute to the optical effect of the spectacle lens (2),and the rear face (10) of the spectacle lens (2) in the carrier rim region (11) is designed substantially from cosmetic viewpoints without consideration of the optical image-forming properties.
2. Spectacle lens (2), as claimed in claim 1, wherein the viewing region (12) is separated from the carrier rim region (11) on the rear face (10) of the spectacle lens (2) by a dividing curve (15), which connects penetrating points (P2) of the outermost peripheral rays (RS) to the rear face (10), said outermost peripheral rays just barely passing, under direct vision, through the point of rotation (Z') of the eye (1) when the spectacle lens (2) is in use position in front of an eye (1); or these outermost peripheral rays just barely passing, under indirect vision, through the center of the entrance pupil (EP) of the eye (1).
3. Spectacle lens (2), as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein the spectacle lens (2) exhibits a positive, negative, progressive, astigmatic and/or prismatic optical power.
4. Spectacle lens (2), as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein the rear face (10) in the carrier rim region (11) is designed in such a manner as to consider the shape and/or the design of the frame.
5. Spectacle lens (2), as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein the carrier rim region is designed in such a manner as to consider the individual parameters of the spectacle wearer.

6. Spectacle lens (2), as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein the rear face (10) of the spectacle lens (2) is designed in such a manner that the rear face (10) in the carrier rim region (11) is joined in a at least once, preferably in a twice continuously differentiable manner to the rear face (10) in the viewing region (12).
7. Spectacle lens (2), as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein the rear face (10) in the carrier rim region (11) is designed in such a manner as to reduce an edge thickness, edge thickness variation and/or center thickness of the spectacle lens (2).
8. Spectacle lens (2), as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein the rear face (10) in the carrier rim region (11) is designed in such a manner as to reduce the volume and the mass of the spectacle lens (2).
9. Method for producing a spectacle lens (2) with an object-sided front face (20) and an eye-sided rear face (10), wherein at least the rear face (10) comprises
 - a viewing region (12), which contributes to the optical effect of the spectacle lens (2), and
 - a carrier rim region (11), which surrounds at least partially the viewing region (12) and which does not significantly contribute to the optical effect of the spectacle lens (2),wherein a calculation and/or optimization step of the rear face (10) of the spectacle lens (2) in the carrier rim region (11) is/are carried out essentially from cosmetic viewpoints without considering the optical image-forming properties of the carrier rim region (11).
10. Method, as claimed in claim 9, wherein the calculation and/or optimization step comprise(s) the calculation of a dividing curve (15) on the rear face (10) of the spectacle lens (2) between the viewing region (12) and the carrier rim region (11) in the shape of a curve, which connects the penetrating points (P2) of the outermost peripheral rays (RS) to the rear face (10), said outermost peripheral

rays just barely passing, under direct vision, through the point of rotation (Z') of the eye (1) when the spectacle lens (2) is in use position in front of an eye (1) of a spectacle wearer; or in an especially preferred case said outermost peripheral rays just barely passing, under indirect vision, through the center of the entrance pupil of the eye (1).

11. Method, as claimed in any one of the claims 9 to 10, wherein the calculation and/or optimization step take(s) place in such a manner that the shape and/or the design of the frame is/are taken into consideration.
12. Method, as claimed in any one of the claims 9 to 11, wherein the calculation and/or optimization step take(s) place in such a manner that the individual parameters of the spectacle wearer are taken into consideration.
13. Method, as claimed in any one of the claims 9 to 12, wherein the calculation and/or optimization step take(s) place in such a manner that the rear face (10) in the carrier rim region (11) is joined at least once, preferably twice continuously in a differentiable manner to the rear face (10) in the viewing region (12).